Supplement to the Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME II.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1830. [NUMBER 42.

NOTICE.

THE FRIENDS of SIR LIONEL SMITH, K. C. B., are requested to meet at the Rooms of the Native Education Society on the Esplanade, THIS DAY, saturday the THIRTIETH INSTANT, AT 11 O'CLOCK in the forenoon: to take into consideration the propriety of offering him some permanent token of their respect and esteem, for his public and private character; on the occasion of his departure from India; and which an uninterrupted Service under this Presidency of upwards of Twenty two years (a very unusual period for an OFFICER OF H. M. SERVICE to have served in this Country,) [illegible] very best means of duly appreciating.

Bombay, 30th October, 1830.

BOMBAY "PROSPECTUS" LOTTERY.

FOR 1830.

CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING PRIZES.

viz.

1	Prize of.....	200	By Rs.
2	"	100	" each
3	"	75	" "
4	"	50	" "
5	"	25	" "
15	"	10	" "
20	"	5	" "

Total 50 Prizes.

TICKETS *at* 5 RUPEES EACH.

N. B. The drawing of the above Lottery will take place in One day, so soon as the Tickets have all been taken, timely Notice will be circulated, as to the time and place of drawing.—Application for TICKETS, may be made to MR. RIGBY, at the Gazette Office.

Bombay, October 30th, 1830.

For Freight and Passage to London.

THE FAST SAILING TEAK BUILT SHIP

UPTON CASTLE,

OF 600 TONS.

EXPECTED to arrive early in December ensuing, and to sail on or about the 10th of January. Has superior accommodations for Passengers and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to FRAMJEE COWASJEE at his office.

Bombay, 30th October, 1830.

THE BOMBAY REGISTER AND DIRECTORY FOR 1831.

WILL BE PUBLISHED

IN FOUR PARTS

ON THE 1st JANUARY NEXT

AND WILL CONTAIN,

AN ALMANACK, the Army List, Indian Navy List, and Civil List, Regulations and Abstracts of Regulations of Government on matters of general importance, the different Societies, Supreme Court, Governments of India and His Majesty's Colonies Ecclesiastical Establishments, Arrivals and Departures, Births, Marriages and Deaths, &c, &c, &c,

WITH

Marryat's CODE OF SIGNALS, and other interesting information.

☞ Further particulars will be given hereafter; and any suggestions as to the improvement of the work will be thankfully acknowledged.

PRICE 5 Rs STITCHED AND COVERED

BOOKS FOR SALE

The property of a Gentlemen.

INCHBALD'S British Theatre in 33 Vols: price.....	Rs	60
Jones's University Edition of the British Essayists complete in 5 Vols: quite new.....	"	50
Bigland's View of the World 6 Vols: handsomely bound	"	20
Miller on Government 3 Vols:.....	"	10
Erskine's Speeches, 4 Vols:	"	15
Robertson's America, 2 Vols: Quarto.....	"	12
Tales of an Antiquary 3 Vols: handsomely bound	"	20
Survey of the Turkish Empire, 1 Vol:.....	"	2

APPLICATION to be made to the HEAD PURVOE at the Gazette Office.

Bombay, 30th October, 1830.

THE NEW BOMBAY *LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS*

GENTLEMEN in the Civil and Military Services, and the public in general are respectfully informed, that the PROPRIETOR of the above Press, will be happy to receive and execute any orders in the above line, with the utmost care, neatness and expedition.

Orders for the Proprietor, are received, by Mr. RIGBY at the Gazette Office, No. 10 Military Square, Fort.

Bombay, 30th October, 1830.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

A PAMPHLET, comprising a visit to the New Settlement on the Swan, Western Australia, in May 1830.—To which is added an account of the present state of the Colony, by a TRAVELLER.

STITCHED,—PRICE Rs 1,

Gazette Office, Oct.; 30th 1830.

FOR SALE.

A FEW remaining COPIES of Sir John Peter Grant's last charge to the Gentlemen of the Grand Jury on the 24th of July, in the English, Goozratee and Mahra'tha Characters.

PRICE PER COPY, Rs 2.

ALSO THE FOLLOWING.

	Rs	qr.
BOMBAY Register and Directory for 1829 | 30....	5	"
Articles of War.....	5	"
Ship's Articles on Royal Paper..	2	"
Book Almanacks, for 1830....	1	"
Sheet Ditto, for 1829..	1	"
Respondentia Bonds, each.. ..	1	"
Policies of Insurance, &c.	1	"
Bills of Exchange per sett,...	"	2
Interest Bonds, do.....	"	2
Bills of Lading do.....	"	2
Powers of Attorney, each.. ..	"	2
Price Currents, per dozen.....	3	"

LETTER PRESS AND COPPER PLATE PRINTING, neatly executed on moderate terms.

Gazette Office, October 30th, 1830.

FOR SALE,

A FEW remaining COPIES of the GENERAL ADDRESS of the *Natives of Bombay*, presented to Sir John P. Grant Knt. at the Commission-Rooms of the late Messrs. Higgs and Briggs, on Friday the 10th September, in the English and Goozeratte Characters.

PRICE PER COPY, Rs ONE.

Bombay, 30th October, 1830.

શ્રી•મુમ્બઇનો•ગેજીટ• આફીશ
ખોલવેચવાને•રાખ્યુ•તઇ આરછે*

શ્રી•મુમ્બઇનાં• ગાંમ્ડીઓનો• જનર
લ•સાહેબ•જેકે• થર•જંન• પીટર•ગ્રાન્ટ•
નાઇટને•તારીખ• ૧૦ મી•ચાલતા• મહીનાં
ના•શુક્રવારનેદીને• સાંજના• ત્રીશકિમરા•

શ્રી•મુમ્બઇનો•ગેજીટ• આફીશ
ખોલવેચવાને•રાખ્યુ•તઇ આરછે*

To be Let.

THE House in Rampart Row formerly occupied by the late William Hyndle Esq. For particulars enquire at the Office of JOHN SAUNDERS, Esq.

CHINA.

CANTON.

The linguists who manage foreign commerce have formed a combination to obtain each foreign Ship to pay six hundred dollars: but it is said the Senior Hong Merchant has set his face against it, and, threatened to name the Leader to the Governor if the foreigners should make any opposition to it. The individual, whose name we decline mentioning, who wished to tax foreign commerce for the support of his profligacy, is said to keep a dozen concubines many of whom live in seperat houses, where such irregularities are practiced as render him [illegible] among his countrymen.

The Siamese Envoys have arrived in Canton from Peking. On the 25th of May they were received to a Banquet by the Governor and Fo yuen.

It may be important for our Readers to know that the Treasurer, the Magnate On's Grandson, attained the age of one complete month, on the 2nd day of the intercalary 4th moon. And on the 1st of the same moon, the Nam-hoy-nun's son accomplished the same feat.

WATERLOO DINNER. The deeds of the Heroes of our country should never be forgotten. They should be cherished in our recollection however distant we may be removed from the spot which gave birth to their action—or from the Cabinet whose councils may have originated them. They inspire an ardour of spirit in the youthful soul and raise the finest feelings in those of more advanced life; whose reflection and experience have taught them to appreciate the glorious advantages that may have been derived from them. The *amor patriæ* is always creditable and is to be admired.

On the 18th of the past month—a day that will be ever memorable in the annals of Europe, and remembered by most States who were involved in the tumults of surrounding nations—an anniversary tribute was offered by M. J. SENN VAN BAZEL, Esquire, the acting Consul of his Netherlands Majesty in a most hospitable and friendly invitation to all the Gentlemen at Canton; and we believe we are not guilty of either presumption or adulation, when we declare the universal gratification, that this Gentleman afforded to his guests, by his kind reception and by his display of generous and liberal feelings when surrounded by his friends of many nations. The dinner was elegant, the wines good and choice, producing in their effect an effusion of sentiment, at once loyal and patriotic, with much pleasant hilarity.

PEKING.

The lady whom we mentioned in a former Number as being much dissatisfied about her husband's remains which she believed indicated that he had met with his death in some unfair way; after the decision of various Courts against her, presented at the Censor-general's office an Appeal to the Emperor in a sealed envelope. His Majesty has ordered the Prime Minister Tot-sin and the venerable Sung Tajin to examine her with the greatest severity and pass a final sentence.

The Temple dedicated to Tsang-tsze, one of the Disciples of Confucius, in Shaun-tung, has not been repaired for a hundred years past, and is represented as nearly in ruins. The Emperor has ordered a thorough-repair, to shew his supreme attention to rites of Sacrifice offered to the manes of Sages of antiquity.—*Canton Register, July* 3.

CALCUTTA.

INDIA GAZETTE.—Oct. 6.

We recently adverted to the anomalous condition in which the Calcutta Press is placed consisting not merely in the restrictions imposed on the conductors of newspapers, but in the indefiniteness of those restrictions, and in their liability to receive any construction which the ruling authority may think fit to impose. The *Bengal Hurkaru*, in an article which we quoted at length, and some just and able views of the subject, is still further illustrated by reasoning and example the insecurity of property connected with the Press. We have since learned that Sir CHARLES METCALFE is to be appointed Vice-President in Lord BENTINCK's absence and from what we know on good authority of Sir CHARLES METCALFE's views regarding the Press we are perfectly satisfied that the Vice-President in Council after his Lordship's departure will display, in the actual administration of the law, the same enlightened regard to the rights of property and the liberties of the subject that has been evinced by Lord W. BENTINCK. It is undoubted the duty of the conductors of the Press by a temperate use of the advantages they enjoy to avoid furnishing just ground for the interference of Government and this is a duty the obligation of which we are convinced, they fully recognize: while on the other hand it is equally the duty, and we believe it is the wish of Government to abstain from those unnecessary interferences by which the rights and the liberties of nations have been wantonly sacrificed and trampled on, and by which former rulers have made themselves, their administration, and the Company's Government, objects of "hatred and contempt" to a much greater extent than the united efforts of a free and hostile Press could have accomplished.

The Vice President's reputed favourable disposition towards the Press is satisfactory; but we should be sorry to leave the impression, that we considered it all sufficient. Suppose the case had been different, and that, as in the former administration, the Vice-President had been [illegible] Press or in the hands either an enemy [illegible] enemies. Would the of those who were [illegible] or the public rights have been less clear, the public claims less just? Would the summary exertion of a tyrannical power—the infliction of the severest penalties of a cruel and unjust law, be less cruel and unjust? The law still exists in all its harshness and rigour, in all its sweeping indefiniteness—a fit instrument for the basest purposes of one who would not consider himself disgraced by being a tyrant. It is a law which our present rulers disdain to enforce and which even the authorities at home seem ashamed to recognize; or it is a remarkable fact, notwithstanding the blustering we have heard about them being "a cod in pickle" for the radicals, that ever since the commencement of the present British Indian Administration not a single reference has ever been made in the dispatches from home to the Press Law, although occasions have occurred when such reference might have been expected. And yet this is a Law which the Calcutta community are contented to sit under without ever raising their voice against it either in England or in India. How long are the public men of Calcutta to allow this apathy to benumb their faculties and to compromise their characters. They will never possess a better opportunity than they now have of remonstrating against the Press Law with effect; and if half a dozen of them would unite in signing a Requisition to the Sheriff to call a meeting for the purpose of considering the propriety of petitioning Parliament on the subject, we are confident they would receive the almost unanimous support and thanks of the public of Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.—Oct. 7.

Native Papers.—Brahmin Thief—A Brahmin lately entered a house in Bow-Bazar, by cutting a hole in the wall, broke open a box and took its contents. Not being satisfied, however, with it, he attempted to unlock a large chest, which awakened the proprietor of the house, who courageously caught hold of the thief. Alarm was given to the Thana people, and the offender was apprehended.

Robbers.—We understand that, as some respectable persons were going home before the Pooja, a gang of robbers surrounded them near Santipore, but the attacked party being stronger and greater in number, the robbers were afraid of commencing their plunder and fled, the passengers escaping unhurt.

Death by violence.—A man of low caste, of Swadaha, found out a wicked act of his wife, and chastised her, but she would not change her conduct, and the man being unable to bear it, beat her, so that the wicked woman died. The Thanadar came and arrested the Murderer next morning. The man did not deny the act—saying, I have killed my wife, finding her unfaithful to me, and knowing that I shall have to atone with my own life: this I shall confess before the Court of Circuit.

Accident.—A boat was passing through the Ooloo Bureah, with about seventy souls, at night, when off Rajgunge a gale of wind came,

and counteracting with the strong current, the boat was upset, and the men all perished, with the exception of ten.

Want of Rain.—By a letter from Culna we understand that there has been a partial shower of rain on the——ultimo, which did no good to the crops, and in the countries west of Hoogley, the continuance of strong dry wind has parched the ground, and the agriculturists are crying for water, in want of which the crops are drying up.

Sale of a Wife.—A weaver, in the district of Cooch Behar, finding the conduct of his wife very improper, expressed dissatisfaction and said to the wife, that as you have broken your attachment from me, I must have the money which you cost me and to raise which I must sell you. He, accordingly, brought her to Calcutta, and sold her to an artificer.

Prevailing Fever.—We understand that a fever has appeared amongst the lower orders of people in Bengal, the cause assigned is various,—their drinking water collected from different streams, their overheated toil in the day time, and sleeping exposed to cold wind at night, and also bathing in the river, and remaining in wet clothes for some hours.

Inundation.—We understood that some parts of the district of Nudea have been overflowed in a higher degree than for two or three years past, which has rendered the passage of the people from one place to another inconvenient, but we are glad to say—it has caused no injury to the crops.

Suicide.—Lately, a man by the name of Nunkoo Sing, of Rajpoot caste, inflicted a wound with some weapon on his own body. He was sent to the Native Hospital, where he died. Before he died, he had declared to Mr. Hobison, Magistrate, that he wounded himself through grief, to put an end to his existence.

MADRAS.

GOVT. GAZETTE,—Oct. 14.

Some of the Paris Papers speak of a Conspiracy for expelling the present reigning Family and for placing the Throne to the DUKE OF REICHSTA, or one of the Family of Orleans. The fact it is said, is brought under the cognizance of the Royal Court of Or[illegible]

BOMBAY.

VESSELS EXPECTED FROM ENGLAND.

Lady Raffles, Chas. Kerr, Upton Castle, Bolton, Abbeston, Brunswick, Caroline, Sir Edward Paget and Morning Star from *London*.—Medora, and Hindostan from *Liverpool*.—

EXCHANGE, &c.

On London,.....at 6 months sight—1—9¼
Bengal.....at 30 days sight 104¼ per 100
Madras.....at 30 days sight 102½ per 100

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remitable notes 140 Bombay Rs per 100 | Sc.
Unremitable ditto 107½ ditto per 0 | 0 ditto

Notes of the present 5 per Cent Loan opened at Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 107 Bombay per 0 | 0 Siccas.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars.....222.
German Crowns.....100 per 213 B'by Rs

FREIGHTS.

London.....Nominal.
China.....Nominal.

THE GAZETTE.

This day the friends of SIR LIONEL SMITH meet at the rooms of the Native Education Society, "to take into consideration the propriety of offering him some permanent token of their respect and esteem," in accordance with the public notification that has appeared both in the Courier and Gazette Newspapers. The very high character of Sir Lionel Smith, both as a distinguished Officer and polished Gentleman, give him the very highest claims upon the esteem and respect, not only of his private friends but of the public in general, and we hear from every quarter, that those Claims will not be disregarded, but that the token, that will be offered him, will be both permanent and sincere, and that it will be alike honorable to the warm feelings of the bestowers, and the grateful ones of the receiver.

We have great pleasure in stating, that the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, has so far recovered from his late severe indisposition as to be enabled to resume his public duties; he has notified his intention of sitting in Chambers on Monday next the 1st of November.

The late arrivals from China have put us in possession of several Numbers of that highly interesting publication, The *Canton Register*, from which we have selected the following articles, as giving in one view a most faithful picture of the state of trade in that Country.

CHINA MARKET.

CANTON REGISTER,—JULY 3.

The numerous arrivals from Bombay during last fortnight, which have brought many cargoes of new Cotton, have cast the old staple completely out of the market, and purchasers are not to be met with even at 7 Taels per Pecul for the moderately good qualities.

The new Cotton appears to be generally good, and several sales have been made from Taels 9-5 to 10-5 per Pecul; yet the merchants show no avidity to purchase—and some of the consignees accompanying cargoes, having evinced much anxiety to make sales—in some instances even of parcels in anticipation of arrival; a very unfavourable suspicion has been created in consequence thereof, and has done incalculable injury.

Some reports have prevailed here, that Cotton had materially advanced in price in England, and if this should really have been the case, it may divert the exports from India to the European markets, which by lessening the supplies to this quarter, may ultimately lead to an improvement.

The Chinese appeared perfectly dismayed at the supply of Malwa Opium expected this season from Damaun; and so great was the panic, that prices declined rapidly, and sales were made as low as Sp. D.s. 530 for small parcels.

We however imagine this to be it's minimum, for in the course of yesterday a considerable demand sprung up, and in the afternoon sales to some extent were effected at Sp. D.s. 545 and Sp. Drs. 550; and Patna, which had been as low as Sp. D.s. 770, has revived, and Sp. D.s. 795 was the last price.

The deliveries in the last month have been unprecedented. It is supposed that some very extensive forfeitures of Bargain-money on contracts made for Malwa Opium, must be submitted to, and that the Chinese have been very unfortunate in their late speculations.

The report on the third crop of Canton Raw Silk is favourable.

So little is stirring in other branches of trade here, that we have not a further remark to make on the subject.

Our last advices from Manilla state the productions of the country to be plentiful, and at moderate rates, more particularly Sugar, which was in little demand, and might be purchased at Sp. Drs. 5¼ per Pecul.

Late arrivals of Europe Piece Goods had met with ready sales, and fair prices.

CANTON REGISTER,—JULY 17.

COTTON. Our last reports on the state of the Cotton market were very unfavourable, and we are now obliged to give a still more gloomy account of it. The old staple has become nearly unsaleable, whilst the highest offers for the new Cotton do not exceed Taels 9. 4 o 9. 5 per Pecul; and no reason can be assigned, beyond that of the extensive arrivals in a short space of time, and at a period when a stagnation in commerce seems to prevail generally. Many of the consignees rather than submit to the great sacrifice which an acceptance of the present offers would subject their constituents to, have ceased discharging the Ships' cargoes which may ultimately produce a good effect. It is natural however to conclude that the annual increase of imported Cotton manufactures and the growing demand for Cotton yarn with the Chinese, will have some influence on the raw material, and that ultimately it must descend to diminished value.

OPIUM. Since our last, the Damaun drug has been as low as Sp. Drs. 520; but with the extraordinary deliveries in the present month which amounted on the 15th to 1210 Chests, consisting of 184 Chests of Patna, 35 of Benares, and 991 of Malwa, several sales have been made between that price and Sp. D.s. 550. Less fluctuation has attended the Patna and Benares, they having been under a more limited demand; but on the arrival of the remaining Ships from Damaun, and others that are daily expected from Calcutta, prices may again retrograde. Benares seems falling in value below Patna, and sold singly, is not worth within Sp. Drs. 10 to 15 of the other.

Turkey Opium is not in much request at this moment, while the price, from the small Stock on hand, remains at Sp. D.s. 800 per Pecul, which is obtained with much difficulty.

The Brokers and dealers have been severely distressed lately in their communication with the Ships at Lintin, by the interference of the petty mandarins, who have seized several persons bearing orders for the delivery of their Opium purchases. They have however been pacified by the usual application of a bribe.

The Ships in passing through the Straits, have picked up several parcels of Pepper, Rattans, and Tin but no improvement whatever as taken place in these products. Indeed the article of Tin has now become a branch of trade, which most persons will abandon, from the severe loss that every purchaser is exposed to, by the gross frauds committed at Sugapore and other places where it is purchased. More than one half of the parcels brought on this year have been rejected by the Chinese on account of their impurity—The Tin on undergoing the test of examination, exhibited the foulest adulteration with some inferior metals; and the parties have been obliged to abate from the market price of the good, 3, 4, and 5 Dollars per Pecul—for there have been many gradations of quality!

This is a practice in trade that is to be deprecated by every honest merchant, and is particularly prejudicial to general commerce; since it creates a suspicion of the quality of every other article that is liable to be deteriorated in value, by the ingenuity or chicanery of man.

The third Crop of Canton Raw Silk has been brought into the market, the quality of which is very good, and the supply moderate.

The Port dues now established, are on Ships of the first class Taels 7. 8. 7. 4. 755. Second, Taels 7. 2. 3. 1. 910. Third, Taels 5. 0. 6. 2. 330. which is an increase on the former rates; but the Present, which continues to be the same amount on Ships of every size, is reduced to Taels 1600. 6. 8. 3.

CANTON REGISTER,—AUG. 2.

COTTON. Since our last publication, a few sales of small lots only, have been made of the staple, and these at less favorable prices than before. The Chinese holders find great difficulty in relieving themselves from their purchases, while several of the Ships are still delaying the delivery of their cargoes.

Even the present detention at Toon-koo of the Company's Ships lately arrived from Bombay with Cotton, has not had the slightest effect on the market.

OPIUM. Within the last fortnight there has scarcely been any enquiry after the drug; till yesterday, when considerable activity suddenly displayed itself among the brokers, and we hear that some extensive transactions in Malwa took place, both for cash, and on time. Prices have consequently revived, and may increase if the existing spirit for speculation should continue. There have been but few sales in the Bengal drug; and Patna and Benares have declined in a small degree. Turkey Opium maintains its price from Sp. Drs. 790 to 800 per Pecul. The Lintin deliveries in the past month have been very great, particularly of Malwa, as will be seen in our periodical return.

Some specimens of the new crop of Manilla raw Silk have appeared, and it is expected that in a few days a sufficient quantity will be brought down to convey a correct idea of the quality of this produce of the season. The prices at present are merely nominal.

Some parcels of Malay Camphor have been recently received, but there are no purchasers for the article at present.

The quantity of Mother Cloves that has been brought here, so far exceeds the consumption of the place, that they have become quite unsaleable. Sp. Drs. 25 per Pecul are not to be obtained for them. The large stock of the common Cloves has also influenced their value.

The rains that have lately fallen, have had a sensible effect on the price of Rice.

Sycee Silver at a premium of 5¼ to 6 per Cent, and difficult to be procured in any quantity.

The price of Ginseng is nominal, there being none in the first hands.

As is customary on the approach of arrivals, many of the European articles experience a decline; and it is difficult perhaps to give any correct quotations for our usual imports, so much depending on the period of arrival, and the quantities brought into the market.

Such an universal stagnation in trade as exists at this moment, has been seldom or ever known here."

The following commercial letter from one of the first mercantile establishments at Canton, may also we hope, prove interesting, as confirming the statements set forth in the above articles.

CANTON.—AUGUST 2, 1830.

Since we had the pleasure of addressing you on the 14th ultimo, on the state of our market, few changes have occured beyond temporary fluctuations in the price of Opium—the only article in which any thing of importance has been done.

On the 20th ultimo, prices had improved a little, and a few chests of Damaun Malwa were disposed of at 570 to 580 Sp. Drs. and Patna at Sp. Drs. 810 per chest, cash; but this improvement was of short duration.

The arrival of the Angelica and Duque de Beja, on the 26th, added materially to the Stock on hand; and by the end of the month, it was impossible to sell Damaun Malwa at Sp. Drs. 545., Company's at Sp. Drs. 560, or Patna Sp. Drs 800 per chest.

Yesterday the market opened at Sp. Drs. 545, and closed at Sp. Drs. 550 per chest, cash, for Damaun, and Sp. Drs. 565 for Company's—To day Sp. Drs. 555, cash, is freely offered; and Sp. Drs. 565 at two months for Damaun, Company's ten to fifteen Dollars higher—Patna at Sp. Drs. 805, and Benares Sp. Drs. 795 per chest, cash.

In Cotton few sales have been effected; and these at lower prices than before quoted; though the Company's Ships have been again ordered to the Toon-koo anchorage; where they may probably remain till despatches are received from England.

We beg leave to refer you to the accompanying price Current for more general information and remain, &c. &c.

FROM THE BENGAL HURKARU, OF THE 8TH OCTOBER.

An Extra Shipping Report received at half past 10 o'clock last night, announced the arrival of the *Roxburgh Castle*, Buttanshaw, from London 21st June, and the *Penang Merchant*, Mitchinson, from Penang 13th September.

The Shipping Report of this morning announced the arrival of the *Neptune*, Hale, from Boston 10th June, and the *Battle Carcem*, Nacoda, from Bombay 21st August.

Lists of Passengers will be found under the usual head.

We have received by the *Roxburgh Castle*, files of London papers to the evening of the 19th June inclusive, and have from them selected the following paragraphs respecting the King's health. To-morrow, we shall be able to give copious extracts.

THE KING'S HEALTH.

Notwithstanding the apparently favourable language of the Bulletins, the private accounts from Windsor afford little hope of the recovery of the Royal patient.

COURT CIRCULAR.

The Duke of Clarence spent near three hours in company with His Majesty on Thursday afternoon. His Royal Highness afterwards returned to his residence in Bushy park.

Both the Physicians remained in attendance on His Majesty yesterday.

"Windsor Castle, June 18, 1830.

"The King slept at intervals during the night. In other respects His Majesty remains in the same state.

HENRY HALFORD,
MATTHEW JOHN TIERNEY."

At the King's Palace, St. James's, the full court was shown by the Earl of Warwick (Lord) and Mr. Hope (Groom) in waiting.

The Princess Augusta left town yesterday morning on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Clarence. Her Royal Highness remained to dinner.

The Duke of Gloucester visited Prince Frederick of Prussia yesterday. The Prince entertained the Prussian Minister and a select party to dinner, at the residence of the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland, in the King's Palace, St. James's. In the evening the Prince joined the grand evening party at the Marchioness of Stafford's, at Stafford-house.

The Duke of Wellington gave his annual entertainment at Apsley-house yesterday evening, in honour of the battle of Waterloo. The Officers [illegible] conflict. The services of plate and china [illegible] by different Sovereigns of Europe were used on this occasion. Earl Bathurst, the Secretary to the War Department, at the time the battle was fought was present to meet the party. The band of the Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards was in attendance during the evening and played several pieces for the gratification of the party.—*Times, June 19.*

MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING.—The state of the French funds, from their much greater fluctuation, is occupying on the whole more attention in the money-market than our own. Some of the accounts from Paris of the transactions in Government securities on that Exchange, would seem to indicate that a desperate speculation for the fall has been entered into, by the desperate means resorted to in order to prevent it, and maintain public credit. It is affirmed for instance, that the French Government, under its alarm, and feeling the importance of keeping up the funds as an acknowledged test of the sanction the existing system obtains from the public have employed extraordinary and ruinous means for effecting that purpose. That a "new set of men are to be seen on the Exchange of Paris, *belonging to the higher circles of society*, who engage in the contest with the professional jobbers, and buy or sell at the cost of Government. Such statements are too absurd to need any contradiction, and are only curious as showing the temper of the French money-market. It is certain enough that the Finance Minister in that country has by legitimate means a very great power over the *rentes*, through the large sinking fund placed at his disposal seconded by the estimation French stock bears all over the continent, so that he has no need especially to employ any of the "higher clases" to assist him.

Our Consol-market is firmer than it was yesterday, and has experienced some improvement in price. The first quotation was 92⅝ for the Account, from which an advance took place to 93, and the closing price was 92⅞ sellers. Bank Stock is rather better.

In the Foreign-market there has been unusual steadiness today, and none of the prices differ materially from those of yesterday. Business was on a very limited scale.—*Times, June 10.*

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. and Adjutant Willoughby, 2d Battn. Artillery,
Capt. S. D. Stordet, Pioneer Battalion.
Brigade Major Colgrave, Artillery,
Capt. T. C. Parr, 7th Regiment,

DEPARTURES.—Captain J. Cocke, Horse Artillery
Ensign H. Ash, 70th Regiment N. I.
Lieut. G. H. Dickenson, Engineers.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS—OCT. 27th, Ship Hormusjee Bomanjee, J. H. Johnson Master from China 12th August and Anger 15th Sept.
do. Barque Lady of the Lake, James Pearson Master from Muscat, 14th October.
do. Ship Annandale (Free Trader) Wm. Fergusson Master from London, the 8th June.

Passengers per Barque Lady of the Lake,—James Dobson, Mariner.

English Extracts.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

The present Ministry—why should it be changed?

Not a few discussions respecting the permanency of the present Ministry have arisen out of the state of his Majesty's health. A change in the occupant of the Throne, it is supposed must lead to a change of its servants;—and perhaps it may, although the precedent of the last

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demise is against it. Many, whose support the Duke has received for the last two years in all his measures, whether of the disputable or unquestioned policy, begin, it is said, to doubt of his infallibility; many, who have paid him a wavering allegiance, are disposed to range themselves on the side of his enemies; and those who have always been ranged there, felt their vigour of opposition wonderfully strengthened, as the prospect of his failing influence begins to clear away in the background of a picture which had hitherto owed its colouring to their wishes rather than their hopes. This process is extremely natural; and it would hardly be worth adverting to, were it not for the reasons that have been employed to justify it. The *Courier* lately attempted to prove that the Administration of the Duke could never die, because he cared nothing about the principles of its members. The argument, *valeat quantum* has been taken up by the antagonists of the *Courier*; and we are told that the opposition to the Duke must be successful, because it also is uninfluenced by principle. Want of principle, it seems, a connecting band, which can hold together the most heterogeneous materials; the absence of a repelling force is equivalent to the most powerful attraction; and under its negative influence we may look to the formation of an active and united Government out of the *detritus* of a dozen of apparently discordant and irreconcileable parties. We shall say a few words on this doctrine.

The present Opposition, laying aside minor distinctions, is made up of three divisions,—the Economists, or Reformers, or New Whigs (we hardly know how to name them), at the head of which is Sir James Graham, and among the Ultras of which are Mr. Hume and Mr. O'Connell; the Whigs Proper, who rally under the banners of the member for Knaresborough; and the Old Tories, who look up to Mr. Sadler as their chief. The negative forces which, it is alleged, may form a cordial union between these three parties, are, the Test Repeal and the Catholic Emancipation Acts. Now, nothing, we conceive, can be more idle than to hold up the distinctions that obtained, previous to the passing of these acts, between Dissenters or Catholics and Churchmen, as constituting the essential points of difference between the sticklers for Church and State, and the Reformers, whether Moderate or Radical, that have long called for the purification of both. The principle of the Tories has ever been, in modern times as in ancient, change nothing—of the Radicals, change all—of the Whigs, change some things. Between the Radicals and the Whigs, a union is quite possible. The former are prepared to accompany the latter as far as they will go; their only complaint is, that they will not go far enough. But it is impossible for men who are determined to walk forward, to keep company with men who are determined to stand still; the junction of such would only be a beginning of separation. So far is the removal of the disabilities of the Dissenters and Catholics from favouring such a union, it tends to render it more difficult. The Tories give up these disabilities on compulsion—and to whom? To the very men whom we are now told they may properly join, and join because of these very acts of violence! For acts of violence on the most sacred prejudices of the Toryism, they undeniably were, as surely as the Whigs and Radicals were parties to their perpetration. But the case is strengthened when we look to the fact, that these are not the only acts contemplated by the Whigs; *they are but the first of a series.* So that the Tories having [illegible] of their purse (which is, indeed, the removal of the ground of dispute between the robber and the robbed), are expected and exhorted to shake hands with the honest gentlemen who have lightened their pockets, at the very moment that they are meditating a similar attack on their fobs! In any conjunction, therefore, of Whigs and Tories for the purpose of ousting Ministers, the Whigs must give up their principles, or the Tories must give up theirs. We do not affirm they will not; we are talking of the union of honest men for public purposes, not of selfish knaves for private purposes—of combination, not conspiracy. But even viewed in this light, a conjunction of the discordant parts of the Opposition is improbable. In fact, the Ministry constitute a sort of *tertium quid*, with which any of them may more readily coalesce than with one another. If the professions of the Whigs or of the Tories are to be depended on, it is most rational to conclude that they will be departed from for the purpose of strengthening, and not for the purpose of pulling down the Ministry.

We have spoken of the improbability of the Whigs and Tories combining for any purpose; but the purpose for which their combination is desiderated by the enemies of the Ministry, mightily augments the improbability. The Tories dislike the Ministry, for the inroads, as they term them, which they have made upon the constitution: the Whigs, who concurred in these inroads, must feel attached to them for the same cause that provoked the hatred of the Tories. Suppose the latter to have given up their principles for the gratification of their revenge, could the Whigs give up their character, with no desire of [illegible] the sacrifice? Would it [illegible] ingenious for men pretending of honesty to convert the [illegible] features that the present or England ever carried, into [illegible] attack against them?—to [illegible] ues of the Cabinet the causes of its downfall?—virtues of which all the while they professed themselves the ardent admirers.

There is another question, connected with that which we have been discussing. It is desirable that the Ministry should be changed? We have not the slightest wish that any Ministry should keep office to the exclusion of a better; but we feel very strong objections to the change of men, if it bring no change of measures. What do the candidates for the anticipated vacancy of the Premiership hold out as an inducement to public acceptance?—Just nothing at all. Their merits like their supposed principles of union, are purely negative. All they undertake for is, that they will carry on the public business as it is carried on at present; they claim our sufference (approbation is out of the question), by telling us that they will leave things as they are. It is impossible, on their own showing, to deny that things are right as they are, and if so, why change their managers? *We* don't think that all things are right as they are: *we* think that both constitutional and social reform are much wanted; and if the opposition would come forward and declare boldly their intention, on obtaining place, to make these Ministerial questions, we should be disposed to give them every encouragement. It is quite obvious that some means must soon be fallen upon for giving to the intellect of the country a greater influence in the Government than it at present possesses. It is impossible that a state of things which excludes every man from power who has not an immense fortune, or a host of titled supporters, can long remain in an enlightened age. It is not the contradictions and irregularities of our representative system that constitute its worst features, but its mode of working, which shuts out not only the whole of the lower, but all the middling ranks of society from the slightest chance of a share in it. The internal condition of Parliament stands in less want of amendment than do the forms of its election. It may be said of it, in the words of the poet, slightly changed, *mole stat sua*! but the machine is motionless rather than stable. The overwhelming number of the demands on their attention leave to our legislators but one task which they can hope to get through; and that is, the task of postponement. Unless we alter the system, twenty-four months *per annum* will soon be insufficient for the debates, to say nothing of the business of the two Houses. Ministers are not blind to the difficulties that arise out of the complexity of Parliamentary forms, and the daily increase of Parliamentary labour. Mr. Peel was, indeed, complaining of them no further gone than Thursday evening. It is reasonable to suppose that he will endeavour, after a remedy. To reform in the constitution of Parliament, the present Ministers have always declared themselves adverse; and yet, for all that, recollecting the bold and determined way in which the Catholic Bill was carried, we should be disposed to say, that if ever such a reform be carried *By a Ministry*, the Duke of Wellington's is the Ministry by which it is most likely to be carried. We are averse from strong Ministries, in the ordinary sense—that is, strong in their union with the corruptions of Parliament; but the Duke has hitherto shown himself strong in his opposition to them. In this way his strength is the shield of our weakness. On the whole, we would judge the present Ministers as we would judge an individual—they have done great and substantial good; their virtues by many degrees outweigh their failings.

Their foreign policy has been censured. Their conduct in respect to Greece, we have ourselves blamed; we rejoice that an unexpected chance has delivered us from its consequences, we hope that the Cabinet will use the refusal of Leopold as not abusing it. In respect to Portugal, also, we think their neutrality has been somewhat like the Irishman's. But the general principle of non-interference in the policy of foreign states in so far from deserving blame, that it has been at all times maintained by the most patriotic men in the country. We have heard the *manners* of Ministers blamed—for to such small objections their opponents have been driven. They say that the Duke is overbearing, and Mr. Peel is supercilious. To the immediate dependants of either we must leave the settlement of this important question; neither our readers nor ourselves are very deeply interested in it. If Ministers give us good laws and light taxes, they may scold the country gentlemen every night if they please.

We have, it must be recollected, been discussing the propriety of a change of Ministers, not the probabilities of their being changed. We can estimate the value of an argument, but we possess no rule for calculating the changes of Sovereign caprice. As we never scruple to blame Ministers when we see occasion, we can venture, without bringing our motives into question, to praise them with equal freedom when they appear to deserve praise. The Duke is not exactly all that we could wish in a Prime Minister—still we think he ought to be tolerated until a more wise and more worthy man shall appear to claim his place.—*Spec.*

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE,—JUNE 11.

57th foot H. Gahan, gent. to be ensign without purchase, vice Butler, promoted in the 62d foot; 58th foot, W. H. Collins, gent to be ensign, without purchase, vice Chuice, promoted in the 62d foot; 60th foot lieut. R. J. Eaton, from the half-pay, to be first lieutenant, vice F. W. Small who exchanges; 62d foot lieutenant-colonel J. D. Tovey, from the 49th foot to be lieutenant colonel without purchase: lieutenant A. Macdonald, to be captain by purchase, vice Travers who retires; to be lieutenants, ensign F. E. Confield by purchase vice Macdonald; lieutenant T. Pride, from half-pay, 19th foot; lieutenant T. Abell, from the 2d West India regiment; ensign R. R. Williamson; ensign J. Butler, from the 57th Foot; ensign C. Cooke, from the 20th foot; ensign E. H. Finley, from the 96th foot; ensign C. Clark, from the 8th foot; ensign A. O'Neil Lyster, from the 50th foot; ensign R. Honeyman, from 10th foot; ensign E. J. Crnice, from the 58th foot; to be Ensign, H. R. Moore, Gent., vice Williamson promoted; 64th foot, to be lieutenants M. J. Western, from the half-pay, vice C. S. Barker, who exchanges; lieutenant E. C. Fowles, from the half-pay vice M. Fitzgerald who exchanges; 66th foot; W. Hemphill, Gentleman, to be ensign without purchase vice Nixon, promoted in the 55th foot; 67th foot, captain R. Blunt, from the half-pay, to be captain, vice R. Grant, who exchanges; 68th foot, lieutenant R. W. Huey, to be captain, by purchase, vice W. Smyth, who retires; ensign J. North to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Huey; J. B. Pilkington, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice North; W. C. Harris, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Richardson, appointed to the 1st or grenadier foot guards, 80th foot, lieutenant S. I. Sutton to be captain, by purchase vice Blackfold, who retires; ensign H. C. Halifax to be first lieutenant by purchase, vice Sutton; St. J. Mundill gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Halifax; 73d foot captain A. L. Waddington, from the half-pay to be captain, vice R. R. Houghton, who exchanges, 75th foot, lieutenant F. H. A. Fox to be captain, by purchase; vice M. Callum, who retires; ensign A. Vipond Ind to be lieutenant by purchase, vice Forth; W. Brummel, gent. to be ensign by purchase, vice Ind; 77th foot, E. G. Griffith, gent. to be ensign without purchase, vice Lewis promoted in the 55th foot; 90th foot, lieutenant J. Bowness to be captain by purchase, vice Barney who retires; to be lieutenants ensign R. Hopkins by purchase, vice Bowness; lieutenant T. Thornley from half pay 43d foot, vice I. N. Toole who exchanges; to be ensigns, J. Scully gentleman by purchase vice Hopkins; C. R. Tuitt, gentleman without purchase, vice Colman promoted in the 55th foot; 82d foot, ensign H. Hyde to be lieutenant by purchase, vice Campbell who retires; J. G. Holmes, gentleman, to be ensign by purchase, vice Hyde; 83d foot, E. D'Arcy gentleman, to be ensign without purchase, vice Keating promoted in the 13th foot; 85th foot, lieutenant H. E. Taylor, to be Captain, vice Wightwick, who retires; ensign H. S. Browne to be lieutenant by purchase, vice Taylor; A. Ramsay gentleman to be ensign by purchase, vice Browne; 80th foot, lieutenant H. E. D. Burgh Sidley, to be captain by purchase, vice Crawford who retires; ensign W. Johnson to be lieutenant by purchase, vice Sedley; R. N. Carlisle gentleman, to be ensign by purchase, vice Johnson; 87th foot, F. C. Joddrel, gentlemen to be second lieutenant by purchase, vice Cunningham, appointed to the 7th dragoon guards; 88th foot, lieutenant D. Souta to be captain without purchase, vice Hutton, deceased; ens. P. Martyn, to be lieut., vice Souter; H. L. Herbert, gent. to be ensign, vice Martin; 89th foot, lieut. C. S. Naylo, to be adjt. vice Kenny who resigns the adjutancy only; 92d foot, lieut. W. P. Bayly, to be capt. by purchase, vice Biss who retires; capt. J. R. Majeddie, from the half-pay to be capt., vice H. W. S. Stewart, who exchanges; ensign A. F. Lockhart to be lieut. by purchase, vice Bayley; J. A. Carnegy, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Lockhart; 96th foot, H. B. Barclay, gent to be ensign, without purchase vice Finney promoted in the 62d foot; 97th foot, ensign A. F. Margon, to be lieut. by purchase vice Sheean, who retires; A. H. Pattison, gent to be ensign by purchase, vice Morgan; 99th foot captain C. Yeoman from the half-pay to be capt. vice N. Colhurst, who exchanges; 2d W. I. regt, ensign J. Macfarlane, to be lieut. without purchase, vice Abell, appointed to the 62d foot-ceylon regt., lieut M. Conady, to be capt. without purchase vice Van Kempen deceased; 2d lieut. F. R. Nash, to be 1st lieut. vice Conady; H. Smith, gent. to be second lieut., vice Nash; Cape mounted riflemen, lieut. J. M. Isaac, from half pay royal african corps, to be lieut. vice Russel, appointed to the 28th foot; J. R. O'Reilly, gent. to be Ensign without purchase, vice Boyd, promoted in the 35th Foot.

UNATTACHED.—Capt. J. Y. Scarlett, from the 6th dragoon guards, to be major of infantry, by purchase; lieut. W. Maxwell, from the 14th Lt. dragoons to be capt. of infantry by purchase.

The undermentioned lieut. actually serving upon full pay in a regiment of the line, whose commission is dated in the year 1809, has accepted promotion upon half pay, according to the general order of the 27th December 1826, to be captain of infantry, lieutenant J. Walsh, from the 64th foot.

MEMORANDUM.—The undermentioned officers have been allowed to retire from the service by the sale of unattached commissions; major W. K. Rains, half pay unattached, captain M. Furst half pay unattached.

EVIDENCE ON THE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S AFFAIRS, &c.

(*From the Bombay Courier.*)

THE HON. M. S. ELPHINSTONE.

Die Jovis, 26 *Martii*, 1830.

The LORD PRESIDENT in the Chair.

(*Continued from our last Gaz.*)

Having filled different official Situations in various parts of India, have you formed any opinion, as to the Native Race, which is most capable of improvement; or do you consider them all in the same light in that respect?

I do not conceive that the difference is very great. Some are more tied down by Religious Prejudices than others, and consequently less accessible to improvement.

Do you conceive that upon the whole these Religious Prejudices are in any degree diminishing under the present System of Government?

Amongst some few of the educated Classes only I think they are.

Do you see any Probability of that diminution of Prejudice extending itself further amongst the other Classes of Society, either from the Effect of Education or any other circumstances?

A very great Probability, from the Effect of Education.

How does it appear to you that objects of Education can be most extensively and usefully effected?

By the Encouragement to the greatest extent of Village Schools; by the printing of Books for the use of those Schools, and of Books of entertainment and instruction for the lower Class of People; by the foundation of Colleges for higher Branches of Knowledge, and by the Publication of Books in those Departments of Instruction. Probably more by systematic Education of the Natives for Office than by any other means that can be attempted.

Are the Brahmins or other Persons who possess authority among the Natives favourably or unfavourably disposed to the extension of Education amongst them?

In general, I should think they are rather unfavourable, *though some Individuals have exerted themselves to promote it.*

[illegible] appointments [illegible] them [illegible] feat the object?

I do not; as long [illegible] the inseparable C[illegible] a system of Educatio[illegible] superstition on [illegible]

In reference [illegible] ny's Servant at [illegible] tions to exist to [illegible] on: do you co[illegible] ally acquired at our Schools and Colleges is a sufficient preparation for young men to go out to India and to exercise the functions which are there allotted to them soon after their arrival?

I should think they were. They might perhaps with advantage also be instructed in the Grammars of the Natives Languages, and those who chose, in Sanscrit and Arabic, which are dead Languages in India as well as here. But all other knowledge peculiar in India is better acquired on the spot, while much knowledge is attainable in England which can never afterwards be obtained in India.

Would it not be necessary to establish a preparatory system of Education then after their arriving in India?

Some attention would be necessary to provide Native Instructors for them, but I think their studies might be left to their own conduct, provided they were subjected to strict examination before Employment.

Is there any thing that occurs to you beyond what you have already stated, calculated to effect an improvement in the condition of the Native subjects of the East India Company?

I have stated the principal means of improving their condition, which are, light assessment, clear Laws, Education, and Employment. No other means of improving their condition occurs to me, but I might perhaps lay more stress on education expressly for employment as contributing so much to promote the Fitness of the Natives for taking a share in the Administration of the Country, and also as affording a Stimulus to Education by the connection which it established between instruction and promotion.

Would there be any difficulty in finding Persons in India calculated to carry on the Education of Natives with the particular view you have described?

Very great difficulty in procuring Persons capable of teaching the European Branches of it, that is one of the principal obstacles which is felt to the promotion of the higher Branches of Native Education. The only remedy would be to provide young men properly qualified in this Country who should proceed to India at a sufficiently early age to admit of their learning the Languages of that country.

Have you any doubt supposing such a supply were provided from this Country in the first instance a sufficient Number of Natives might ultimately become qualified to carry on the business of Education in the sense you have described?

I have no doubt of it.

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Is there any willingness on the part of the Natives to learn the English Language?

There is no unwillingness, but there is no great disposition among them to learn it, except where they are likely to be employed in the Offices where a knowledge of English is necessary.

Is the condition of those Lands that are granted as Jaghires superior to the condition of those for which a regular Rent is paid?

Generally speaking, I should say not, though there are instances in which Jaghire Lands may be superior to any of these which pay a Revenue; but of the fact I am not positive.

How is it with respect to those Lands that are held at a small Quit Rent, or those that are held without paying any Rent at all?

The difference between them and the Lands which pay Rent, is by no means so great as might be expected.

Are the Sea Customs *ad valorem* or rated Duties?

There was an alteration of the system going on when I left India. I rather think a Tariff was to be established, according to which all Duties were to be paid; or rather they were paid according to certain Rates, and the value was to be fixed by the Tariff.

Has the rate of the Sea Customs been recently diminished?

I think not, under the Bombay Presidency.

Do you know what proportion the Transit Duties bear to the whole amount of that levied under the Head of Customs?

I think the Sea Customs of the Bombay Presidency are about Twenty Lacs of Rupees, and the Transit Duties from Ten to Fifteen, or thereabouts.

Do you conceive that the Transit Duties affect the price of the articles upon which they are levied to a degree beyond the amount of the Duty itself?

Some increase of Price must be occasioned by the loss of Time occasioned by Detention.

Are the Transit Duties collected within our own Territories, or merely on the passage through our Territories of the Native Princes?

Both.

Are the Sea Customs charged on every species of Produce and Manufacture, whether British or Foreign; is it an universal Tariff?

The Charges on Salt, I believe those on British Produce are regulated by Act of Parliament, and those on other Produce by the Regulation of the [illegible] Government [illegible] ppy [illegible] not imported [illegible] ayment of Sea [illegible] subsequent [illegible] not pos- [illegible] nsit Duty [illegible] Sea Duty [illegible] mmer at as [illegible] low a little as they do now under the Two Duties?

The Articles introduced by Sea would not; but many Articles which now pay Transit Duty would, no doubt.

What is the general proportion of the Land Assessment to the Produce?

That is extremely uncertain; but it is generally reckoned at from One Third to One Half; seldom I believe, so much in reality as One Half.

Would the condition of the People in general be improved if the Land Assessment were substantially reduced to a lower proportion?

It certainly would.

Would such an improvement in their condition give them increased means of purchasing such Articles as those upon which the Sea Customs are now levied?

It would give them the means; but I doubt whether those are the Articles on which they would first expend any addition to their Incomes which they acquired.

Upon what Articles do you think they would expend those increased means?

More probably in the domestic productions which they are now in the habit of consuming than on Foreign Imports. The benefit would chiefly be derived by the Poor, who would consume more Grain and wear more common Clothes than they do at present.

Would not a general improvement of the Country tend ultimately to a greater consumption of Articles imported from abroad?

No doubt it would.

Would not in that case the Sea Customs bear a moderate increase of Duty?

They clearly would bear an increase in case of such an improvement as is supposed.

You stated that you conceived it would be a very great facility were given to the residence in India of Persons possessing capital, provided the power of removal were withheld?

I think too much Facility cannot be given to the settlement of Capitalists in India.

What are the rules by which the grant of such Facilities is now regulated?

I have not the means of answering that Question. They are granted in England by the Court of Directors and the Board of Control.

You think the extension of the facility desirable?

I am not aware what facilities are at present granted or whether the number of the Europeans who go to India is limited by the difficulty of obtaining Permission.

Do you require the Permission of the Government there and the Authority to enable such persons to reside at any distance from the Presidency?

I believe it does. My difficulty in answering the Question is occasioned by my not being able to distinguish in my Memory between the cases of persons who have obtained the Permission of the Court of Directors to reside in India and those who have not. Persons that have such Permission of the Court of Directors are frequently allowed to reside at the Presidency without being questioned, but the great difficulty is made in permitting them to go into the Interior. There are however but few Europeans residing in the Interior of the Provinces under Bombay.

What particular Articles of produce might be extended by a greater application of Capital?

I am not very capable of answering that Question; but Sugar and Cotton occur to me.

Could Silk?

There is not much Silk produced under Bombay at present, but I think it might. Some was produced in the Southern Mahratta Country, owing to the exertions of the Gentleman who was Collector there.

One of your Answers seemed to imply that redress of Injuries by one Native against another was more easy than by a Native against an European; is that the meaning you wish to express?

Certainly.

Will you state to what Extent and in what manner a protection exists to an European that does not to a Native?

In serious Matters no Redress can be obtained from an European by a Native except by application to the Supreme Court at the Presidency.

To what degree are Proceedings in such Cases more tedious or more expensive?

They are more tedious and expensive, in the first place, owing to the distance, I am not able to speak precisely to the additional Expence or delay, from the different nature of the proceedings, but I should think it was considerable.

To a Native residing at a distance from the Presidency is such redress unattainable?

It is certainly not unattainable if he has the means of proceeding to the Presidency or of employing some person there, but to a poor Man it is.

Where in any Case the Government has reason from information it has received to believe that any European Functionary has misconducted himself to any Native, is it not the practice to institute a commission of Inquiry for the purpose of ascertaining the circumstances?

It is.

And in the event of the Fact being proved would not the Person so convicted be punished by deprivation of Office or dismissal from the Service?

Yes, he certainly would; and probably be prosecuted in the Supreme Court also.

This partiality of the Law, if it may be so called applies not to functionaries only, but to European Residents?

Yes it does.

Is Redress more easy to an European against a Native, than to a Native against an European?

It certainly is. None of the difficulties to which I have referred exist in the case of a Native. There is more facility as far as mere Regulation goes, in complaining against a Functionary than against a Private European.

Will you state the different circumstances under which they are placed by the Regulation.

There are particular Tribunals established throughout the country to which complaints may be addressed against Functionaries, and in those cases as well as in cases of crimes of Europeans the Tribunals in the country have the means of forwarding a Notification of them to the Presidency, but I am not aware that there is such provision for punishing complaints in Civil Matters.

Would there be any objection to making Europeans residing in a distant part of the Provinces who were not in the Service of the Company subject to the Jurisdiction of the European Magistrates?

I think there would be an objection to their being entirely subjected to the local Tribunals, because the Law which is administered in the Provinces would not be always suitable to them, and the complaints which they would in consequence make would probably lead in time to the alteration of that Law in a manner not suited to the Natives. For example it might be considered oppressive to try an European in a capital case without a Jury, while it might not be reckoned expedient that the use of Juries should be extended in such cases to Natives. There must be many similar points in which a prejudice would be created by applying the Laws in the Provinces to Europeans.

Is that contingent inconvenience a less evil than that which subsists at present which appears to be in many instances a denial of Justice to the Natives.

I do not think it is. The Europeans are subjected to a certain extent to the local Tribunals, and their Numbers is not, at present, so considerable as to create any considerable inconvenience from the cases in which they are not.

Upon what articles are the Transit Duties taken?

On a great variety of articles. I am not able to specify them.

Have Licences that have been granted to Europeans to reside at a distance from the Presidency been in many instances revoked or refused?

I do not recollect any Instance under Bombay wherein they have been revoked. They have frequently been refused to Europeans residing at the Presidency without a Licence from the Court of Directors.

Is there any principle by which you are guided in refusing or granting them?

I do not at the moment recollect any thing [illegible] except persons who had not Permission from the Court of Directors to reside. When they have been granted to Persons of that Description?

They have in One or Two Instances been granted on another Person becoming responsible for their receiving permission within a Year.

The Principle is not to give permission unless they have that License?

It is.

(*To be Continued*)

SIR THOMAS LAWRENCE.

The following exquisite specimen of eloquence is going the round of the print-shops, in lithographic Writing. We hardly think that such a document can fail of its purpose, or that, were twenty millions instead of twenty thousand required for the purchase which it recommends, the public could forbear from telling them on when so persuasively invited. There are various rumours abroad respecting the writer.

Some give it to the author of *Sultan*; some to Sir CHARLES WETHERELL; one party stand out for the reverend pastor of the Scotish National Church; and another, with equal heat, insist that the letter comes from the pen of Mr. GEORGE ROBINS. For our own parts, we have very little doubt that it owes its perfection to the conjoined labours of all four,—that its grammar was furnished by Mr. MONTGOMERY, its argument by Mr. IRVING, that the ex-Attorney-General supplied the imagery, and the hero of Covent Garden Piazza the facts.

Every one knows that the auctioneer is a most "godlike master of circumstances;" that "to convert accident into substance" is a very general practice with the Scotch gentlemen who travel southward for employment; that "grotesques to fancy," Westminster Hall and the Chapel adjoining, exhibit no fabricator so expert as Sir CHARLES; and if a man who writes a quarto on Omnipresence may not talk of "the circumference of things," who does attempt it? While however, we submit this theory, we do not deny the possibility of Nature's producing, even in our degenerate days, a man who shall combine the varied excellencies of these four great personages, only we have not yet seen such a one. But our readers can judge, from the letter itself, whether the argument which we have thus hastily "scratched out" be sound or not. Here it is.

"SIR THOMAS LAWRENCE.—It is well known that his Majesty has declined purchasing Sir Thomas Lawrence's Collection of Drawings. They are now therefore offered to the Trustees of the British Museum; or in default of acceptance, must run the risk, either of becoming the prisoners of some private Cabinet, or of being exiled, and perhaps re-scattered abroad; and thus will the dearest wishes, and labours, and taste, and Munificence of the Collector be frustrated.—And yet in this collection, "Unequalled in Europe," As Sir Thomas asserts it; and every one, who knows anything of the subject, will bear him out; in this unequalled Selection, besides the Cartoons of Da Vinci,—the Rembrandts, those of Rubens, and the other masterly productions, there are upwards of one hundred and twenty, first-rate drawings of Michelangelo, and more than two hundred by Raffaelle. These be it remembered, are the parents of their most renowned Paintings: any have in them. What no painting can half so forcibly teach us, the workings of the painter's Mind—the birth of a design; its growth, and advance. With the Young Sports and Grotesques of Fancy, its companions. And then appears the balancing of doubts—All marvellously scratched out—the chiaroscuro of the Understanding; and the lightning of inspirations and how only by long labour of exercise, and indefatigable patience, resolution to conquer, the head hath won its energy, and the hand its freedom. Here are explained the secrets of the Artist's excellence—by what strokes of luck, (that is, by being able to convert Accident to Substance,) he seized the Magic of Expression; What Subtle Experiments he instituted: What interchange of place, and time, and person. Whatever means, complex or simple, were employed to effect his purpose, are developed here. We must here, or no where, contemplate what were the steps of his progressive judgement; and the upward flight of imagination, still more Self-confident and still more quivering. And then lastly, and not till then can be understood, with what boldness of Reason, and godlike Mastery of Circumstance he drew forth his After-perfection, the finished Picture. Among these elaborate Studies are to be found profoundest thoughts—the germs of invention—brilliant imaginings, noble Forms; ideas of Art universal: and in one word to say all, they are the First creations of those Mighty Intellects.—The few who were favoured with a sight may estimate their Value.—We know that Sir Thomas Lawrence for only a part of them, had given, at various times, above thirty thousand pounds. It was in this way that the income of a profession was spent, to the honour of Artists that Juice were, and for the benefit of those to

Mo[illegible]ng, which he despised—but by competing one sweet, exquisite, pure Federal specimen of Music and Nature; Neapolis, so a Scotch history boy or girl [illegible] may be informed how to come [illegible] Buonaparte and Bertha, and [illegible] Spirit of Action even to the [illegible] of Judges—all was the high object of the [illegible] liberality." The whole is [illegible] offered to the Nation [illegible] twenty thousand pounds, probably about the [illegible] of the Original Cost. Yet even this, relatively to [illegible] sum cannot at the present moment be requested from Parliament. Let therefore the liberal and Wealthy all who have any zeal for the [illegible] ness of Art, their County's improvement, and their own proper honour, come forward Now, and Act as the public have a right to expect. The plan we would suggest is this: that All those, who have a just influence on the Arts, the leading Members of Our Academy and Institution, with each Noble and Generous Amateur; and among them that Gentleman whose sound Judgement Sir Thomas has honoured with his public farewell, Mr. Ottley, should now assemble themselves, appoint a Committee of Management, open Subscription lists at the Bankers: and so by every Exertion, public and private, preserve this most Splendid Choragic Monument of Genius where alone it should be, in the National Museum.—*Spec.*

LONDON MARKETS.

FOR COLONIAL AND OTHER PRODUCE.

(*From the London New Price Current of Friday.*)

EAST INDIA SUGARS.—The public sales of Mauritius Sugar this week are about 2,000 bags; a great proportion was ord. low brown, for which the demand is more limited than for the better descriptions; they in consequence, sold at a reduction of 1s; low brown 44s. a 45; the very soft yellow 46s. to 47s. also sold on lower terms; all qualities above the latter price sold with briskness at a very full market rate.

SPICES.—East India Spices are rather dull. Pimento sold 1d higher, and appears to be more in request. This day at public sales 383 bags Pimento; 120 chests cassia lignea;—Pimento sold at previous prices; cassia lignea 61s.

INDIGO.—The purchases of Indigo continue considerable; several sales are rather large parcels for investment.

EAST INDIA SALE.—271 chests tortoiseshell, unsorted, chiefly fine and good dark mottle, 44s to 49s; dark and red. 30s. to 43s; chiefly good red. 36 to 38s; middling and inferior, 31s and 35s; light shell and bad colour. 25s to 28s; pickings 10s to 21s; 3,500 elephants' teeth, 50 to 100*lb*. 21*l*. to 24*l*. 5s; 20 to 40*lb*. 18*l*. to 19*l*. 15s; scrivelloes, 10*l*. to 16*l*; ditto for balls, 18*l*. 16s to 22*l*. 15s; 369 bags, 100 chests mother o'pearl shells. China, 93s 6d. to 97s 6d; Scotch, 55s to 92s 300 slabs Banca tin, 62s to 63s; 120 tons ebony; wood middling and good Ceylon 3s 6d to 4s 6d.—*Morning Chronicle, May 31.*

MISCELLANEA.

His Majesty's lamented indisposition leaves the intended Episcopal arrangements in this anomalous situation, that the Bishop of St. Asaph is said to be a Bishop and a half; the Bishop of Exeter only half a Bishop; and the intended Bishop of Gloucester no Bishop at all.—*Morning Paper.*

Among the recent improvements at Covent-garden Market, by the Duke of BEDFORD, we were much gratified in viewing the two splendid Conservatories on the Terrace, fronting Great Russell street, and which are now furnished with a superb collection of exotic and indigenous plants in bloom. We understand the promenade on the Terrace, in addition to the evergreens and flowering shrubs, will be rendered still more attractive by an awning over it, to the [illegible] nearly 100 feet, and by the delightful appearance of a fountain imparting a refreshing coolness to all around. Tomorrow there will be a private exhibition to his Grace and his friends, and on Saturday it will be opened to the public.

The celebrated sword of Sir PATRICK HUME, the ancestor of the late Earl of MARCHMONT and whose "Narrative of Occurrence in the expedition of the Earl of Argyle in 1685," was published from the original manuscript by the late Right Hon. GEORGE ROSE, with a long Introduction in answer to the censure contained on the third chapter of Mr. Fox's History of the early part of the Reign of JAMES the Second, is now in the possession of Sir GEORGE ROSE, Bart. to whom it descended at his father's death. A very accurate engraving of this sword is inserted in the title-page of Mr. Rose's Observations.

The late Right Honourable Lord HENRY SEYMOUR'S extremely useful library will be sold by EVANS, at his Rooms in Pall-mall, this day. In this collection is "The Life of ANTONY ASHLEY COOPER, first Earl of Shaftesbury," *which was privately printed and suppressed.* This is one the rarest biographical volumes in the English language. When Lord SHAFTESBURY fled into Holland, he gave a Memoir of his Life to his friend LOCKE, which that celebrated man destroyed, being alarmed at the fate of ALGERNON SYDNEY. The present volume was prepared from unfinished documents for the late Earl, by Dr. KIPPIS, who received five hundred pounds for his trouble. After the Book and Introduction by KIPPIS had been printed, in consequence of a difference between the parties, the Earl of SHAFTESBURY caused the impression to be destroyed. The late Duke of GRAFTON obtained a copy which Dr. KIPPIS had preserved, but it is believed no other copy was ever sold.—*7th June.*

A well known partnership of distillers in the neighbourhood of Holborn-hill, is renovating or rather entirely rebuilding their establishment. They are constructing two [illegible] each to hold eleven thousand ga[illegible] hundred puncheons of British s[illegible] posited in these enormous vessels.

BOMBAY:—Printed and Published [illegible] TORS at the Gazette Press, No. 10 [illegible] by THOMAS RAINY, where all [illegible] dressed to the EDITOR are receiv[illegible]